

CHAPTER 8

IDENTITY-PRESERVED INSPECTION PLAN

<u>Section Number</u>	<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
8.1	GENERAL INFORMATION	8-1
8.2	RESPONSIBILITIES	8-1
8.3	LOT IDENTIFICATION	8-3
8.4	ORIGIN SERVICES	8-4
8.5	DESTINATION SERVICES	8-4

8.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The identity-preserved (IP) inspection plan provides for the certification of sacked rice lots at one location based on results determined at another location.

1. Accordingly, a lot of sacked rice is specifically identified, sampled, inspected (and, when requested, checkweighed), and certificated at an origin location. Then, after the lot has been shipped to another location (destination), its identity and condition is verified.

2. If the identification and condition of the lot has not changed, a new certificate is issued. This certificate shows the grade, class, factor results, and other information that were determined at origin, along with the carrier identification and similar information determined at destination.

8.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Applicant at Origin. The applicant shall:

1. Complete an application for service.
 - a. Show “IP Inspection” in the space provided for “TYPE OF INSPECTION.”
 - b. Show the method that will be used to identify the lot and the applicable sack code number or carrier seal number in the “Remarks section”; e.g., “Lot identified by coding sacks - sack code number H123.”
 - c. Show the destination of the lot in the “Remarks” section.
2. File the application with official personnel at origin prior to or at the time of the service.
3. Provide for the proper identification of the lot and maintain the lot so that its identify is preserved.
4. Mail the original certificates and any other pertinent documents to the applicant at destination.

NOTE: For shipments where destination services may be requested before the origin certificate can be delivered to the applicant at destination, the applicant at origin should surrender the original certificates to the official personnel at origin and request that the pertinent information and identification codes be transmitted to the official personnel at destination via telemail or telephone.

B. Official Personnel at Origin. Official personnel shall:

1. Ensure that the lot is properly identified and the identity is maintained.
2. Sample and inspect the lot and perform all the requested services in accordance with the applicable procedures.
3. Issue an official certificate in accordance with the applicable procedures.

C. Applicant at Destination. The applicant shall:

1. Complete an application for service.
 - a. Show “IP Inspection” in the space provided for “TYPE OF INSPECTION.”
 - b. Show the method that was used at origin to identify the lot and the applicable sack code number or carrier seal number in the Remarks section; e.g., “Lot identified by coding sacks - sack code number H123.”
2. File the application, the original certificate for the origin inspection, and any other pertinent documents, with official personnel at the destination office prior to or at the time of the requested service. Note on the application the amount of rice to be shipped.
3. For lots identified only by carrier seal numbers, ensure that official personnel are present prior to breaking the seals and unloading the carriers. If such a lot is to be stored in a warehouse or similar facility at destination prior to final shipment, apply a code, or arrange for official personnel to apply a code, to the sacks during the unloading operation.

D. Official Personnel at Destination. Official personnel shall:

1. Review the origin certificate, application for service, and any other pertinent documents.
2. Verify the identification and the condition of the lot, and, when necessary, apply or witness the application of a sack code to the sacks during the unloading operation.
3. Perform all other requested services in accordance with the applicable procedures.
4. (4) Issue an official certificate(s) in accordance with the applicable procedures.

8.3 LOT IDENTIFICATION

A. General. The applicant at origin shall provide specific identify to the lot by either coding the sacks in the lot or sealing the carriers into which the lot is loaded.

B. Coding Sacks.

1. When coding is used, the applicant at origin shall apply or arrange for official personnel to apply a special and unique code number to no less than 25 percent of the sacks in each carrier or subplot.

2. Each code number shall consist of four or more alphanumeric digits. The first digit will be the letter identifying the field office from the list below. The remaining digits will be assigned according to procedures adopted by the field office manager or federal cooperator manager, in cooperation with the shipper.

B - Beaumont	J - Jonesboro	N - New Madrid
C - Crowley	L - Lake Charles	S - Sacramento
G - Greenville	M - Memphis	T - Stuttgart
H - League City		

3. The code number shall be applied with either a hand roller stamp, commercial coder, coded tags sewn in seams, or any other FGIS-approved method.

a. Official personnel shall maintain full control of hand roller stamps, commercial coders, or any other similar equipment.

b. The roller for a commercial coder must have removable digits so that the code can be changed for each lot.

4. Official personnel shall record the code number on the work record and the certificate.

NOTE: If coded sacks are subsequently loaded aboard carriers, official personnel shall observe the sacks being loaded into the carriers, witness the carriers being sealed, and issue an observation of loading certificate with the carrier identification and seal numbers listed.

C. Sealing Carriers. When sealing is used, official personnel shall observe the sacks being loaded into the carriers, witness the carriers being sealed, and record the carrier identification and seal numbers on the work record and certificate.

8.4 ORIGIN SERVICES

- a. Sampling, Inspection, and Other Services. Official personnel shall:
 - (1) Sample, inspect, and perform all other requested services on the lot in accordance with the applicable procedures.
 - (2) If a component/sublot does not meet contract requirements, direct its removal from the lot and certificate it separately. Ensure that all coded sacks in such components/sublots have their code numbers obliterated or are emptied.
- b. Certification.
 - (1) Official personnel shall certificate the lot in accordance with the applicable procedures and record the IP code applied in the “Remarks” section as follows: “FGIS IDENTITY PRESERVED CODE NUMBER: (number).” A separate code number must be used for each lot.
 - (2) Divided-lot certificates shall not be issued at origin

8.5 DESTINATION SERVICES

- A. Identification and Condition Verification. Official personnel shall:
 - 1. Determine, by checking sack code numbers or carrier seal numbers, if the lot is the same as that identified on the origin certificate. If the identification of the lot cannot be verified, the IP inspection shall be canceled.
 - 2. For lots identified only by carrier seal numbers, observe the breaking of the seals. If such a lot is to be stored in a warehouse or similar facility prior to final shipment, apply or witness the application of a sack code to the sacks during the unloading operation.
 - 3. Examine the outside of all visible sacks in each pallet or barge for animal filth, wetness, infestation, and large holes. Rice in a barge or ship may be examined while still in the barge, on the deck of a ship, or in the shiphold; provided that, a significant number of sacks are accessible for examination.
 - a. If animal filth, wetness, or large holes are found on the outside of the sacks, direct the applicant to remove the sacks from the lot and subtract the number of sacks removed from the lot. If the sacks are not removed, cancel the IP inspection on that portion of the lot that contains the affected sacks.

b. If insect infestation is found only on the outside of the sacks, allow the applicant to fumigate the lot and request a condition examination. If the subsequent condition examination determines that the rice in the sacks is free of live or dead insect, the lot may still be certificated under the IP plan. If the sacks are not fumigated, cancel the IP inspection on that portion of the lot that contains the affected sacks.

NOTE: Do not sample fumigated rice until after the time period specified by the manufacturer for the effective use of the fumigant, the rice has been adequately aerated, and a gas-free certificate has been issued by a licensed fumigator.

4. Draw a sample from approximately 1 percent of the sacks in each component or carrier. Examine each sample separately.

a. If the sample is out-of-condition, direct the applicant to remove the affected sacks from the lot and subtract the number of sacks removed from the lot. If the sacks are not removed, cancel the IP inspection on that portion of the lot that contains the affected sacks.

b. If the sample appears to be of a lower quality than the contract requirement, analyze the sample. If the sample exceeds the “new sample” tolerance (Appendix 1) for any factor, cancel the IP inspection on that portion of the lot that contains the affected sacks.

NOTE: The applicant may request a warehouse-lot inspection on any portion of a lot which is out-of-condition or off-grade (exceeds the “new sample” tolerance).

5. Perform any other services requested, such as checkcounting and observation of loading.

6. Fully describe on the work record and certificate any off-grade/out-of-condition portion of a lot so that sacks from that portion will not be subsequently included with another lot without being inspected.

NOTE: Issue condition examination certificates for: (a) sacks that were removed from the lot; (b) sacks that were not removed from the lot which have animal filth, wetness, or large holes on the outside of the sacks, or which contain rice that is infested, out-of-condition, or of a lower quality than the contract requirement; and (c) sacks that required a second examination subsequent to fumigation.

B. Certification. Official personnel shall:

1. If the identification and condition of the lot is determined to be the same as that shown on the origin certificate, mark the certificate issued at origin “VOID” and issue a new (destination) certificate.

2. On each destination certificate, show the grade designation, class, kind, factor results, and other service-related information (e.g., checkweighing) taken from the origin certificate. Show all other information, such as identification of carrier, place of issuance, date, quantity, and location, as determined at destination. Do not show the IP code on the destination certificate.

3. When a lot inspected under the IP plan is loaded aboard two or more carriers, issue a separate destination certificate for each portion of the lot, by carrier; provided, it has not been more than 30 days since the first destination certificate was issued.

a. Do not issue destination certificates on any remaining portion of a lot after the expiration of the 30-day period.

b. Show on each destination certificate the amount the applicant requests; provided, the amount does not exceed the total amount covered by the origin certificate.

c. Attach and file the superseded origin certificate with a copy of the first destination certificate issued.

d. Document destination certificate numbers on the work records.

4. Allow applicants to switch from option 1 to option 2 certification. When two or more certificates are combined, the lowest quality grade will prevail on the destination certificate.

5. Allow lots inspected under the IP plan to be combined with other lots of like grade and kind that were inspected under the IP plan or under the Warehouse-Inspection Plan.

a. Once certificates are combined, no further combining may be performed.

b. Factor results and other information shall be based on the weighted average of the results shown on the origin certificates.

- (1) Multiply the number of sacks recorded on each origin certificate by the factor results shown on each certificate.
- (2) Divide the total product by the total quantity of sacks.
- (3) Follow the same procedure for other percentages, count factors, and check weights. In cases where a percentage or count factor does not appear on all origin certificates, the weighted average shall be based on those certificates which show the factor. For subjective factors, such as milling degree and color, show the factor which represents the lowest quality grade shown on the origin certificate(s).

FOR EXAMPLE:

<u>Origin Certs.</u>	<u>Quality</u>		<u>Factor - Total</u> <u>Broken Kernels</u>		<u>Product</u>
Certificate 1	26,250 sacks	X	19.6	=	514,50
Certificate 2	48,750 sacks	X	18.9	=	921,375
Certificate 3	23,350 sacks	X	19.3	=	450,655
Certificate 4	56,700 sacks	X	19.9	=	1,128,330
Certificate 5	46,250 sacks	X	20.0	=	925,000
<u>Certificate 6</u>	<u>35,000 sacks</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>689,500</u>
Total	241,300 sacks				4,622,360

4,622,360 divided by 241,300 = 19.18 or 19.2 percent TBK.

(RESERVED)